

# Newport Daily News.

VOL. XXII.-No. 57

NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 31, 1867.

Single Copies Three Cents.

The Newport Daily News

Editorial

DAVIS & PITMAN,

At No. 13 Church Street,

TERMS \$6.00 PER ANNUM.

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All bills are payable quarterly, to the printer.

L. T. DAVIS.

**TRAVELER'S DIRECTORY.**

OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILWAY.  
NEW LINE OPEN TO BOSTON,  
(via Tiverton)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Apr. 29, 1867, TRAINS  
WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS;

Trains leave Newport

For Boston—10 A.M., 12 M., and 2 P.M.,  
3:30 P.M.,

Portsmouth Grove, 6:15 A.M., 12 M., and 2 P.M.,  
Cove Mills, 6:30 A.M., 12 M., and 2 P.M.,

Bristol Ferry, 6:45 A.M., 12 M., and 2 P.M.,

Tiverton, 6:50 A.M., 12 M., and 2 P.M.,

Fall River, 6:55 A.M., 12 M., and 2 P.M.,

Providence, 6:58 A.M., 12 M., and 2 P.M.,

Westerly, 6:58 A.M., 12 M., and 2 P.M.,

ship's company, begged that they might leave the delects overboard.

"Sir Harry, however, to whom all matters were referred, while he sat quietly in his cabin out of sight, ordered our delects to express their readiness to comply with Admiral Parker's orders; and at length the mutineers satisfied that we were about to do as directed, left the ship.

"As soon as they were gone, we got springs on our cable, so as to cast itwards, and all was made ready to run astern when I first entered into the ship. In leaving, however, the spring broke, and we cast outwards. The effect of this was to carry us right among the mutinies fleet.

"At this critical juncture, Sir Harry, whose presence of mind never forsook him, directed one of the quarter-masters to appear on deck as if in command, while he and all the officers concealed themselves in different parts of the ship—the posting him if so that he could observe their movements. In a moment every sail was sheeted home, and we stood in between the two lines of battle ships, which at the delects had told us had all their guns double-shotted, while their crews stood ready, bayoneted. In hand, to sink us with their broadsides.

"On we stood, the ship gathering good way, when, as we got in among the mutinies fleet, Sir Harry gave the order to let fly all the broadsides. This so completely took the mutinies by surprise that they, believing the ship was coming about, did not fire a shot at us. Sir Harry then ordered the helm to be put head a port which caused the ship to stand ahead of the Intrepid and clear of her. We immediately began on deck, crying out, 'Well done, my lads!' A loud murmur of applause was heard fore and aft along the deck, but we had no time for cheering. Now clear away the broadsides, and mount the guns,' he added. Scarcely were the words out of his mouth, than the whole fleet of fifty-two sail opened their fire. The shot fell as thick as hail around us on every side. The men stood their station without flinching. Of course it would have been worse had they had to return their fire.

"Our broadsides, however, had passed through each a few slightly scattered. Not that we escaped altogether; now a shot struck us, now another. The Director alone might have sunk us; but, as far as we could judge, not a shot came from her. Some believed that her crew, struck with admiration at the heroism displayed by our people, fired wide, or did not shoot into their guns.

Though we were repeatedly hit, not a rope was shot away, nor was any one lost on board. God, in his mercy, working as he did, it went through him unscathed, protected us. Everybody was laboring with a will, and in two hours we had our decks clear, our guns mounted, and were in a perfect state of preparation to meet a foe.

"No sooner was this done than the men came all in a body, and begged Sir Harry that should any of the mutinies fleet come up with us, they might be allowed to go down at their guns rather than return to the *Nore*. The captain promised them that they should have their wish; at which they seemed as content as if some great favor had been done them.

"As yet, however, there were signs of our being pursued; though shortly the determination of our men was to beat to the *Nore*.

"Sir Harry had resolved to return to Portsmouth, and when just off the mouth of the *Theatre*, a fleet of transports were in sight. They appeared with the red flag of their mutineers. This was the North Sea fleet, with the admiral and all the officers under arrest.

"No sooner were we seen than a frigate bore down on us. Then we could escape her was doubtful; and though we could have beaten her off had we fled, we should have brought the rest of the fleet down on us. Sir Harry, therefore, gave the speaking trumpet to Stedman, and directed him to issue the orders of the mutinies. His replies seemed satisfactory, for the frigate, hearing the wind, rejoined the fleet. Scarcely had we lost sight of the North Sea fleet, than we spoke a brig which gave us the astonishing information that the mutiny had again broken out at Spithead. We therefore, just as it was growing dark, anchored under Dungeness, with springs on our cables, prepared for an attack.

"Towards the end of the middle watch, a large ship as she appeared was seen bearing down towards us. The crew, believing her to be an enemy, and with the red flag of their mutineers. This was the North Sea fleet, with the admiral and all the officers under arrest.

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"A curious case is now under consideration by the Attorney-General to whom it was referred by the President. It will be re-enacted that Mr. Johnson removed Gov. Ballard, Judge Cummins and the collector of internal revenue for Idaho, sending new men for confirmation in February last. These were rejected, having thus removed in office the man for the place who were also rejected, and since Congress has adjourned, he has set up a claim that as he made the first removal before the tenure of office had commenced, he is now at liberty to make appointments to those places as he sees fit, if it was not on the statute books. An opinion is expected from Mr. Seward within a few days.

"Crops in Indiana. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says the wheat through Central Indiana is all harvested and nearly haul'd in. The yield per acre never was better. Of ears there will be more than an average crop. Most of it is already harvested. The barley crop, if the farmers succeed in getting it, without rain, will be the best the State has ever had. Corn looks fair in location land, but is mostly pine on the up grounds, owing to the drought. In several counties there has been no rain to wet the ground more than an inch deep since corn was planted. There are other counties, however, that have had plenty of rain, so that the corn crop, on an average, will be nothing like a failure. Barley is very much needed, throughout all the central portion of the State. The potato crop is, perhaps, suffering from drought.

"The Exodus to Europe.—A correspondent of the Boston Daily *Advertiser* says an exodus of Frenchmen is taking place, and that the number of emigrants, according to the Boston *Advertiser*, is 10,000. This is the result of a single week, ending at the 1st of July, 1863. The ship employed was a sailing vessel under the Spanish flag. The American slave trade having been suspended, the movement is now found in the transportation of emigrants. The mortality on ship and coast is large. As stated in a recent letter from Haywood, out of 11,462 shipped this year, from February 2d to June 30th, the number that died at sea was 1,000. There is very little evidence that, in the main, the subscription of slaves for African emigration is increased.

A French paper, the *Journal des Ponts et Chaussees*, relates a case of premature infanticide. During the funeral of a young woman at Montmorin, who had apparently died in an epileptic fit, the grave digger, after laying thrown a handful of earth on the coffin, thought he heard a murmur from the tomb. This was consequently examined, and a vein of blood, ten drops, yielded blood almost warm and liquid. Hopes were for a moment entertained that the young woman would recover from her levity, but she never did so entirely, and the next day life was found to be extinct.

"There are supposed to be in Maryland at this time some 1,000 ex-slave men persons who were soldiers or officers in the rebel army during a few hostilities, and who are now paroled prisoners of war. These men have not been exchanged or otherwise released from their parole. Their relations to the United States are therefore those of enemies and prisoners.

A special dispatch from Omaha relates that Gen. Meagher lost his life by the breaking of a rope on which he rolled for support in coming down from the hurricane deck.

## NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, July 30, 1867.

### REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

So far as its application to individual constituents is concerned, the plan suggested in England on this subject, and which is receiving attention here, appears impracticable. That plan involves the representation of all constituents, both in their majorities and minorities in a regular proportion, so that the majority in any given district shall not elect all the officers voted for, but only so many as will bear a due proportion to their relative numerical force. The contest in any election would not be diminished in intensity by this plan, but would probably be more violent than at present; while the antagonistic forces would render all controve-  
sion less intense.

The Constitution of the United States is framed with express provisions for meeting the demand that minorities shall not be without a voice in the national legislature, in giving to all the States equal representation in the Senate. Small States are therefore placed on the same footing as large ones, and the long continuance of the Senatorial term secures the continuing in office of the same men when the majority of their constituents have turned against them by the changes of political opinion. Practically, also, a national minority will always be represented in Congress by the action of districts and States where the preponderance is against the general opinion.

During the greater part of our history the South has been a minority; yet, how great its power has been in the administration of national affairs! Its demands have been granted, until its importance culminated in the civil war. Not that it had been shorn of its power, but the day was seen not to be distant when the opposing majority would be too great for its control. It is a party which was not long since an insignificant minority that has grown up in Congress and the nation until it has made its principles victorious and saved the government from destruction.

Under a system of popular representation so general as ours, this is an advantage which the minority may always possess, provided it has the sound political principles on which it will carry the popular conviction and thus make its way to power; and a majority will be so unwilling to disregard their convictions with the hope of a long continued enjoyment of power. No great movement upon this subject has been made in this country; and there is no present probability that the idea, as advanced by a few persons, can be carried into effect.

Advices from Utah indicate that irrepressible discord had broken out among the Saints and that the problem of Mormonism will soon solve itself. Large numbers of anti-polygamists have left Utah, bound for Nevada. Dr. Brigham Young is being boldly denounced by many of his followers, and the sect is becoming rapidly demoralized. Two or three Sunday afternoons ago, Young, in a sermon at Ogden, denounced Wm. Howard, a distiller, who immediately ran to the audience and berated Young's statement as false. Young then ordered Howard out of the church, which was done, and subsequently told his slaves to tear down Howard's house and distillery, which, however, they failed to do. A day or two afterward, Howard sent Young a letter demanding a retraction of his personal statements, or he would hold him personally responsible. It is said that Young intends to move to the newly discovered gold mines.

A curious case is now under consideration by the Attorney-General to whom it was referred by the President. It will be re-enacted that Mr. Johnson removed Gov. Ballard, Judge Cummins and the collector of internal revenue for Idaho, sending new men for confirmation in February last. These were rejected, having thus removed in office the man for the place who were also rejected, and since Congress has adjourned, he has set up a claim that as he made the first removal before the tenure of office had commenced, he is now at liberty to make appointments to those places as he sees fit, if it was not on the statute books. An opinion is expected from Mr. Seward within a few days.

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### Local News Items.

#### NEWPORT TIME TABLE.

HIGH WATER.

July 29, 1867. M. .... 128 P. M.

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Aug. 1, 1867. M. .... 129 P. M.

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